

state commerce on or about August 13, 1937, from Brentwood, Md., by Vasco Products, Inc.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled: "Colac Chemical Co. Inc. * * * Brentwood, Md., U. S. A. Sole Proprietors."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant materials, including a tar such as juniper tar, and magnesium and calcium oxides, coated with sugar, starch, iron oxide, and chocolate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented the curative and therapeutic effectiveness of the article: (Bottle) "Colac Pile Pills * * * Highly recommended for all forms of piles of the rectum. * * * Swallow whole two pills three times daily before or after meals, until all symptoms have disappeared": (shipping carton) "Colac Pile Pills."

On June 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29025. Misbranding of santal oil capsules. U. S. v. 2 Shipments of Santal Oil Capsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42276, 42277. Sample Nos. 12581-D, 12583-D, 12699-D, 12700-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal; whereas it contained mineral oil, a terpeneol, a derivative of phthalic acid, and a benzyl compound—which are not normal ingredients of oil of santal—and otherwise failed to meet the pharmacopoeial tests for oil of santal.

On April 30, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 61,000 santal oil capsules at New York, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1937, and April 11, 1938, by the Merz Capsule Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On May 26, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29026. Adulteration of aromatic spirits of ammonia and sweet spirits of niter. U. S. v. 132 Bottles of Aromatic Spirits Ammonia (and one other seizure action). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42004, 42005. Sample Nos. 9659-D, 9859-D, 9860-D.)

These products were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but contained less ammonia and ethyl nitrite, respectively, than specified by that authority. The sweet spirits of niter also contained less ethyl nitrite than declared on the label.

On March 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of a total of 492 bottles of aromatic spirits of ammonia and 276 bottles of sweet spirits of niter at Harrisburg, Pa.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between October 14, 1937, and February 1, 1938, by C. F. Sauer Co. from Richmond, Va.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The products were alleged to be adulterated in that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down therein and their own standards of strength, quality, and purity were not stated on the containers since one of the lots of aromatic spirits of ammonia contained not more than 1.635 grams of ammonia per 100 cubic centimeters, and the other lot contained not more than 1.31 grams of ammonia per 100 cubic centimeters and the samples examined from the latter lot contained not more than 2.2 and 2.9 grams of ammonium carbonate per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that aromatic spirits ammonia shall contain not less than 1.7 grams of ammonia and not less than 3.5 grams of ammonium carbonate per 100 cubic centimeters; the sweet spirits of niter contained not more than 2.1, 1.1, 2.0, 2.1, 1.8, 2.7, and 3.0 percent, respectively, of ethyl nitrite for the seven units examined, whereas the pharmacopoeia